MAILS IN CALIFORNIA.

DEMOCRATIC INEFFICIENCY-WHEAT PANIC -CHINESE COMING EAST.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] San Francisco, Oct. 6 .- The San Francisco postmaster, who, in imitation of the Sacra mento offensive partisan, tried to stop the circulation of "The Chronicle's" Protection supplement, has come to grief. He has received orders not to exact extra postage, as there was no warrant in law for such a course. Meanwhile the post-office service here is growing worse every week. The force of employes is en tirely inadequate, and the result is that the mail is badly delayed. Newspapers are the worst sufferers, as the Oriental and Australian paper mails never reach the newspaper offices until after dark of the day following the steamer's arrival. erous protests from Los Angeles and San Diego reformed the shameless postal inefficiency that prevailed in those places during the Vilas regime, but the San Francisco postmaster appears to be more concerned about Democratic fortunes next month than about the work of his office.

The decision in the McDonald divorce case granting an absolute divorce for adultery to the husband, but giving the wife custody of their young child, has excited much comment among lawyers, as it is well-nigh unprecedented. The Judge reviews the conduct of Mrs. McDonald, who consorted openly with Seneca Swalm, the adventurer, who is now under seven years' sentence for grand larceny; yet he declares that he sees no danger to the child from associating with its mother. There is no question of Mrs. McDonald's devotion to her baby, but if one-half that the Judge admits has been proved were true, she is an unfit person to train the child. The case created a sensation here, as young McDonald's father is a millionaire Prohibitionist, who made a fortune, with old Dr. Walker, out of vinegar bitters, a temperatee tipple with much comforting spirit in it. Mrs. McDonald will appeal the case, and she also has a suit for \$500,000 against her father-in-law for alienating her husband's affections; while there are five criminal charges against her for forgery.

Most of the pictures belonging to William T. Coleman, who failed several months ago, were sold this week, and brought poor prices. One of Thomas Hill's finest Yosemite paintings, "Bridal Veil Fall, Cathedral Rock," brought only \$350. Other paintings by California artists brought from \$100 to \$300, while many choice foreign pictures went for a song. The whole collection realized only \$4,300. The Coleman home, at Taylor and Washington sts., has been transferred to G. H. Thompson for \$40,000.

Chicago dealers have been making fat profits on California fruits. They are evidently alarmed at the formation of the Dried Fruit Association here, and are sending out circulars declaring that this essentially co-operative association of fruitgrowers is a trust, and that buyers should stock up before prices advance. The simple reason for the union of California producers is that though they supply one-eighth of all the raisins, prunes, currants, figs and apricots consumed in this country, they have always been at the mercy of Eastern dealers. Their union is protective, but in the nature of things it cannot be a trust.

The managers of the North Pacific or "Donohue" Railroad, which is being extended to Ukiah, Mendocino County, have lately bought two cargoes of steel rails in New-York at \$33 per ton. Adding freight, this makes them cost \$45 per ton, as against \$50 for the best English rails. They think most of the steel laid on this coast hereafter will be of American manufacture.

The last charge of jury-bribing against James McCord, formerly superintendent of the Sutter-st. cable road, was dismissed this week, because of the absence of the witness Woods, who had sworn on two previous trials that he saw McCord give money to jurors to influence their vote on an action for damages brought against the company. Woods was poor and in ill health, so that it probably cost no large sum to induce him to leave the State The prosecution declared that they could find no

The wheat panic in Chicago strengthened prices here and made a lively market, but there was little excitement. Every one here, however, is sanguine of good prices for wheat for a year to come, as the European reserve has been so reduced that wheat cannot fall below a dollar. The shipments of wheat for the first nine months of the year were 9.500,000 centals, valued at \$13,500,000. For the first time in two years a forty-shilling vessel was cleared for Cork in September. Wheat charters for iron vessels have advanced from nineteen shillings on July 1 to forty shillings at present.

Chinese travel to the East has for several months been very heavy. Railroad ticket agents place the increase over last year at 25 per It is said that 4,000 Celestials have gone cent. It is said that 4,000 Celestials have gone in the lost eight years, most of them over the Central and Union Pacific. New-York gets the largest number, though Boston is a close competitor. Lately there has been a great demand for tickets to Dulath and various Dakota and Montana towns. These Chinese all go East in response to orders from agents of the Six Companies and of the Laundry Association. Since the Scott bill became a law the Chinese are organizing excursions, and several thousand more Mongolians will probably be sent East before the winter.

A half million dollars' worth of the bonds of the Cuyamaca Railroad of San Diego have been sold this week in London, and ties for 225 miles have been purchased. The road runs from San Diego to the Needle on the Golorado River, and from there will be extended to meet the Utah Central. It is of great importance to San Diego, as it will open up the country back of that city which has erroneously been regarded as a desert, but which includes some of the most fertile land in Southern California. in Southern California.

A report comes from Los Angeles of the dis-covery of an ancient temple on San Cleminto Is-land, just off the coast, dedicated to the god Chi-nimchinch. A party of scientists have gone to the island to study the ruins, which may throw light on early civilization in Arizona and New-Mexico. Spreckles's big sugar factory at Watsonville will

robably start up at the beginning of next week, everything is in order. Reers, the Australian yacht builder, is here on is way to New-York to study models of Yankee achts. He represents an Australian syndicate hich is eager to build a yacht that will beat the

CHICAGO'S WHEAT DEAL OVER.

M HARD PULL FOR THE BOARD BROKERS. -THE TRADERS' BANK FAILURE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, Oct. 6 (Special).-The Board of Trade con finues to be the great centre of attraction and the visitors' galleries have been packed all the week with people eager to witness the excitement in the wheat pit and to catch a glimpse of "Old Hutch." The turmeil on the floor subsided rapidly during the last days of the week, and the general belief is that the deal is over. A large amount of money which had been tied up in margins was released by the lower prices. When wheat struck \$1 18 on Wednesday, trades were called to \$1.25 and even higher. was hardly a house on the Board that for two or three days did not have up almost its entire capital in mar gins. Some of the larger houses, it is said, had \$500,000 and \$600,000 deposited. Some houses had so much of their capital tied up that until yesterday they could not give checks for their differences to customers who had closed out deals at a profit. It is said that the "bucket shops" fared badly during the excitement. Some half dozen of them falled and the

When a receiver was appointed for the Traders' Bank on Tuesday, the belief was general that the institution would be able to pay all liabilities, but investigation shows that the failure was a bad one that the affairs of the bank are in terrible confusion and that depositors will get but little of the \$900,000 which was on deposit. According to one of the attorneys in the case the failure will fall heavily on many people, and to several will cause utter ruln. The lawyer related several instances of poor men who had deposited the savings of a lifetime in the Tradecs and now in their old age are probably penniless. The failure has served to bring into prominence the

tions in the conduct of their business. Joseph Rutter, who died on Thursday, owned all but 500 shares of the stock of the Traders' and ran the bank to suit himself.

Vessel owners here are anxiously awaiting the result of the investigation being prosecuted by the Department at Washington to determine whether or not the Lake St. Clair Flats Canal is entirely within the jurisdiction of the United States. President Cleveland's Retaliatory message, which gives rise to this important question, is not one that meets the approval of the owners in this port. It is generally denounced as a campaign document, which in the end, though Canada concedes the ownership of the canal in question to the United States, will avail but little. In case the Dominion establishes the fact that the canal is built on her soil, the United States will be obliged to spend from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 in constructing a new channel. The generally accepted opinion is that the canal belongs to the United States, masmuch as her money built it, her money maintains its lighthouses and repairs, and Section 27 of the Treaty of Washington concedes the ownership to the United States.

The report of the Committee on the Assessment of Department at Washington to determine whether or not

ton concedes the ownership to the United States.

The report of the Committee on the Assessment of Railroad Property has been made public by the State Board of Equalization. It shows that the total assessed valuation of railway property in the State of Hillinois is nearly \$86,000,000. The mileage of the different lines in the State is over 9,000. The Burlington is assessed at \$8,500,000, and has over 800 miles of track in Illinois. The Chicago and Alton is second on the list and is valued at \$5,000,000. Then follows the Wabash at \$5,000,000, the Northwestern at \$4,500,000, the Rock Island at \$5,600,000, and so on. The report on the capital stock of corporations other than railroads shows a net assessment of \$6,400,000 on 248 companies, against \$4,300,000 on 217 companies last year—an increase of \$2,128,000. These corporations are now assessed at a little over one-difful of the assessments of the railroads.

"The Paily News" claims to have solved the smoke

"The Daily News" claims to have solved the "Ine Daily News" claims to have solved the smooth of the problem, which has long been bothering Chicago and which has given this city the reputation of being the drittest city in the world. "The News" has been experimenting with a mixture of coal and coke as fuel, and the results in its building, as well as in those of other firms that have been profiting by the discovery, have been so satisfactory as to encourage the belief that Chicago may be rid of the nuisance.

The cold weather of the last few weeks has served to bring Chleage people back to their homes earlier than usual this year, and the winter's gayeties promise to begin soon. Next Tuesday a general mustering of fashionable Chicago is expected, when Miss Lucy McCormick and a son of John N. Jewett, of this city, are to be married.

The Radical Union Labor and the Single-tax par-ties in Cook County have effected a fusion and will nominate full Congress, County and Legislative tick-

AN INTERESTING FIELD FOR STUDY. MANY SHIPS OF MANY USES AND KINDS.

CURIOSITIES THAT ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE NAVY-YARD-VALUABLE WAR RELICS.

The Navy Yard has seldom, if ever, been so great museum of interest to everybody as at present. Whether the visitor comes as a philosopher for the purpose of appreciating the advance made in the art of war-ship building and in the manufacture of arms; or as an extreme economist to question whether the Government has not made a series of mistakes in laying up old and obsolete vessels and building new ones at great expense to the taxpayers; whether as peace advocate who looks upon arbitration rathe than shot and shell as the best means of settling all international disputes; whether as an inventor of nachinery of war, or as an enthusiast in relics, there is a surfeit of interest for all. There is the new and the old, the modern and the antique, the "Rotten Row" or basin for obsolete or decayed vessels, and for ships that bear the marks of shot and shell and of the old Parrot, Dahlgren and other guns which are loaded at the muzzle and fired with a match string. In the foreground are the vessels of modern type. armed with the breech-loading rifled cannon, the mathine gun, the Gatling gun, and the Hotchkiss rapid-

Nearly all of the old vessels that were moored in Rotten Row, as being of no further use because of their decay or supersedure by something more modern and more formidable, have been disposed of to persons who have dismantled and disembowelled them and made coal hulks of them, or, who have torn them to pieces, melting up the copper, the fron and the brass and selling the wood for starting the fires. The guns n Rotten Row, or, as it is called Cob Dock, are of all ages, shapes, and sizes; from the buge 20-inch Rodman gun, weighing 96,000 pounds, down to th little 12-pounder brass howitzer. Some of these runs are elaborately decorated, and are relics of the wars with other nations, bearing English or Mexcan inscriptions. Many of these guns, grim and silent now, have not always been so; they could tell tales of havoc; of sending missiles of death into the sides or on the decks of the enemy's vessels, and tearing limbs and heads from the sailors and marines. They have done like execution on the ebel privateers Alabama and Florida, the Confederate rams Tennessee and Atlanta and the Merrimac, from the decks of the Roanoke, Minnesota, Congress and Cumberland. They also aided in making prizes of some of the English blockade runners which supplied the Confederates with good thing on Monday. They adopted an ordinance provisions and medicine, receiving their cotton providing for uniformity in the construction of sidein exchange; or took part against the forts Fisher, the capture of Mobile, the taking of the forts Mississippi, the James and the Red rivers.

The four 15-inch Rodman guns, with great yawning mouths into which a man might crawl without inconvenience, were cast for the monitor Colossus, vessel was never finished, and the frame of which recently sold at auction at the Navy Yard. The three twenty-inch guns, Satan, Lucifer and Moloch, painted black, as all of the guns are painted for their preservation, are a wonder to all visitors. These guns were east for a special purpose, but aside from once being mounted in a fort were never used. Near by is a gun built by Captain Ericsson, the plans and construction for which cost \$75,000, but it crac with the first shot. Another relic, which causes one's heart to beat fast with patriotic emotion, is the one wheh sent the shot from the old Kearsarge and pierced the side of the privateer Alabama, causing her to sink off Cherbourg on June 19, 1864, Two English nine-inch rifled guns are relics of England's aid to the South. They were made and were ready to ship when the Rebels admitted defeat, and were afterward given up to this Government and brought by Admiral Farragut on the Franklin. An other relic of the Rebellion is a gun that was on the Oneida, afterwards sunk in the harbor of Yokohama, Japan, which bears the mark of a Rebel shell that shot away the arm of Rear Admiral Mullany. An other gun is the mate of one which exploded on the Princeton in 1846 and killed Secretary of the Navy Opshall and wounded several others. On its breach s the word "Peacemaker."

Another war relic is a peculiarly small, hermetically sealed boat. It is shaped like a double-pointed rigar, with a small smoke-pipe running from the top. a four-bladed screw at one end, and two glass covere peep-holes in front. This is a submarine torpedoboat that was intended to do havor with the enemy but the Rebellion ended too soon for her work. And till another relic is a massive piece of steel, wedgeshaped, bearing upon it an inscription which shows that it was the piercing bow of the Rebel ram Misissippi. There are other guns, anchors, shells, shot, and many other relies of interest at the Navy Yard.

Among the modern vessels, armed with modern im plements of warfare including the destructive torpedo fred by electricity, are the Roach cruisers Atlanta, and Chicago; the Yantic, the Ossipee, the Ga lena and the Richmond. Then there is the old line of-battle ship Vermont, whose fighting days were over long ago, and which has been converted into a receiving ship. There is, also, the dou-ble-turreted monitors Terror and Miantonomah, now approaching completion; the noman, now approximate competence in terpedo-boat Intrepid, first built as an experiment and now being rebuilt; Admiral Porter's pet idea of a torpedo-boat, the Alarm, once a formidable and savage-looking craft, but now being rebuilt; and that last supreme effort of Capiain Eriesson of a torpedo-boat appropriately named the Destroyer, a vessel to the competition of the co with a torpedo gun which discharges under the a projectile carrying a charge sufficient to sink the largest iron-clad affoat

RARE OLD CURIOS AT CASTLE GARDEN. Many a piece of old furniture, darkened and worn mooth with years of wear, which would delight the heart of an antiquarian, comes through Castle Garden and goes out to the Western plains to adorn the interior of some rough cabin, or is hidden away in the top of some rookery of a tenement house in New-York. Bits of bric-a-brac. wrized not because their monetary value is known, but and make them dear even to the peasant immigrant, are almost daily carried over the gang-plank which leads them and their owners into a new life in a new world.

Few of these curiosities, shaped some of them before this Nation had taken its form, are observed with any degree of interest by the average loiterer around Castle Garden, for one is scarcely likely to search here for choice specimens of antique handiwork. Among the baggage of an immigrant, carried into Castle Garden, recently, however, was a quaint, richly carved chest of black oak, which caught the attention of every one who saw it. Under the key-hole in old-style characters was carved on a well-worn oaken strip the date " 1967," while one of its sides was perforated with minute worm-holes. William Behrens, a German im-migrant who had just landed from the North-German Lloyd steamer Fulda, said the chest had been in his family for 221 years, since the time when it had been made. He refused an offer of \$80 for it made to him by Captain lax banking laws of the State. There is no State Bank
Moore, the landing agent. The man said that within the
Examiner and the proprietors and managers of the
the banks here are practically under no restric.

The cheet was checked for Monucello, Iowa, by its owner. BEYOND THE BIG BRIDGE.

WHAT PEOPLE IN BROOKLYN ARE TALKING

ABOUT. Probably there have been few political bodies which and greater capacity for self-stultification than the Democratic General Committee of Kings County. onth ago it adopted, amid great applause, resolution condemning Mayor Chapin for appointing Republicans to public office, to the exclusion of Democrats equally, if not more, competent for the places." At its meeting last week this action was not rescinded, but by the application of the gag-law, a resolution was forced through approving the National, State and city administrations, and tendering to Mayor Chapin "this expression of our commendation and the promise of our earnest and hearty support." There's consistency for you! At a meeting to be held this week it is expected that an effort will be made to take back what was said at the September meeting, which, by the way, was approved in adopting the minutes of that meeting on Monday night, a few minutes before the action which rendered this nugatory was taken. It is surprising that there are members of the committee who are not willing to do meekly the bidding of the "leaders," and they promise to make a lively fight in case an attempt is put forth to retract the ensure. But probably they will be stifled by the use of the gag, as they were when the resolution pledging earnest and hearty support" to the Mayor was put through.

One of the things that the politicians on all sides are trying to make out is why the action last taken was resolved upon. That the Mayor's appointment of assessors provoked widespread dissatisfaction is The resolution sharply calling him to account went through with a rush and amid shouts of applause. But speedy repentance followed for some reason, and the leaders, including "Boss" McLaughlin, made haste to deny that the action was taken by authority. This was looked on as only a "blind," and at all events it was believed that Mr. hapin had received his censure and would profit by talk to newspaper men on the subject, but he in-timated that he might have something to say at some later date. Have the leaders found out that knows too much, that they are now so eager to recall their harsh words? Is it possible that the Mayor is already too powerful for his creators, and that they must yield to him and defer to him? Something has grought a wondrous change; but if a master-hand were on the helm it does not seem possible that the eneral Committee could have done so stupid a ludicrous a thing as to adopt a resolution of praise while the resolution of censure was still on its records in good and regular standing. Future developments will be awaited with interest.

The second day of registration is at hand. Tuesday the registration officers will be on duty again from 7 till 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and from 3 to 10 in the afternoon and evening. The first day's | Board. registration was so large that a good deal of curiosity prevails in regard to the outcome of the second day. If it should show anything like the same proportion increase, it would indicate not only a phe gree of interest in the present canvass and foreshadow phenomenally large vote, but it would also show that the increase in the population of the city has been more rapid than even the most sanguine have taken into account. There have been many speculations based on the first day's results. It is safe to say that their authors would have displayed a much higher degree of wisdom if they had postponed their bservations until the registration is completed, when they would have had not partial and possibly misleading, but full and accurate, figures on which to

A novel question in connection with this subject has arisen in one of the election districts in the Twentythird Ward. A man who gave his name as H. Atwood tried to register, but was not permitted to do o because he refused to tell the officers what his first name is. Mr. Atwood complained to the Board of Elections, who sent his letter to the Corporation Counel for a legal opinion. The Corporation Counsel has replied that "the registrar was right in requiring a statement from the citizen of the Christian name repesented by the initial given by that clisen." explicit enough, although somewhat strained and pedantic in style, as is thought to become a legal Mr. Atwood must either give his name or go without voting. The reason that he gave withholding his name was old. He said it " would detroy his individuality and confound him with another party of similar name.

The Aldermen have begun their regular meetings again, after a prolonged vacation, but nobody imagines that the city is better off now that they are to come ent from the post of duty. That statement may need a little modification, however, for they really did a alks in the future. That will undoul plications for electric-light franchises the Aldermen showed that they have learned no wisdom by experi-The "gang" is evidently still in full control of the Board on that subject. So much the worse for

The letter-carriers of Brooklyn are evidently in need of instruction on certain points. Some time ago the postmaster made an excellent arrangement by which persons wishing stamps can have them brought to great convenience, and many stamps, wrappers, envelopes, postal notes, etc., are thus distributed. one carrier, however, who has only learned within a day or two what a postal note is. A friend who wished to get such a note for a small amount requested the carrier on his route one evening to bring it the next morning, at the same time handing him a bill more than covering the amount. The carrier looked somewhat nonplussed, but after a moment's hesitation said he would do it. The next day there was no de livery of the note, and when the carrier was questioned he made particular inquiries as to just what was wanted, which showed that he had no clear understanding of the matter. Another day and no note, followed by further inquiries, to which the responded that he would not be able to procure it until the next day. Finally, on the third day it was delivered. My friend is convinced that this particular carrier had never heard of a postal-note before, and thinks it would be well for the postmaster or the superintendents of stations to give some instructions on this point to the members of the force.

An anomaly which must strike any one unfamiliar double supply of machinery for transacting busines that could for the most part be equally by one set of officials. There is a Board of Alder men, and there is also a Board of Supervisors. New-York manages to get along with a single Board of this kind, and there are not a few persons who think the city would be better off without any at all. The reason why there is a Board of Supervisors in Brooklyn is that outside of the city there are four towns in Kings County, and this duplicate set of machinery, with all the opportunities for jobbery which such a body of men makes possible, is maintained for their Each ward in the city has both its Alderman and its Supervisor, and the only advantage is that there are more offices to be distributed. Until within about two years there were five towns, but New-Lors is now a part of Brooklyn. There has been some talk of annexing Flatbush. If that were done, only Gravesend, New-Utrecht and Flatlands would remain. Probably in time they will all become parts of the city, and it is a serious question now as to how long the separate county government should be kept up. Will it be necessary as long as a single town remains unannexed? It is possible that Brooklyn may be forced in self-defence to take them all in. Certain it is that, so far as the city is concerned, all the functions of the Supervisors could easily be performed by the Aldermen, who are by no means overworked. The city, with its twenty-six wards, necessarily dominates the four towns, and the wisest plan may be to extend its sway over the whole territory from the East River to Coney Island. It might, perhaps, be practicable to join the towns to some other

colored children to the schools was settled by enacting a by-law permitting them to attend any public school in the district in which they live.

The project to spend a large share of the appropriation for permanent improvements in Prospect Park in providing an expensive electric light plant seems to This is as it should have been indefinitely postponed. be. As has before been pointed out in this column, the noney can be used to much better advantage. missioner Luscomb has been especially zealous in pushing this matter, but his zeal has not been wisely firected. His associates have not given a final quietus to the scheme, and we shall probably hear more of it; but if the needs of the Park and the public demand are heeded, the scheme will not be successfully revived. There are some things about a great public work like Prospect Park that even Mr. Luscomb has yet to learn. If he has any doubt on this point, let him consult Commissioner Somers.

It is not surprising that the action of the Union Brooklyn Elevated Railroad in not running trains to Fulton Ferry after 8 p. m. calls forth complaint. The company claims that it did not carry enough passengers after that hour to make it pay. That is some-thing to be considered, of course, but the rights of the travelling public ought also to be taken into account. Alderman Smith introduced a resolution at the meeting of the Common Council on Monday asking the company to keep its trains on until 11 o'clock. It was referred to a committee instead of being promptly passed. If immediate action had been taken, the ompany would have been much more likely to give heed to it. It is such disregard of what the travelling public has a right to ask that gives force to a ition like that made in the Legislature last win ter, calling upon all surface and elevated roads to run a car as often as every fifteen minutes throughout the

twenty-four hours. Mayor Chapin is working in the right direction when he says that all the streets in the neighborhood of the Bridge ought to be paved with granite blocks. There is no prospect that this will be done in a hurry, and when it is done it will be only a beginning. The Mayor who initiates a successful movement to have the pavements of Brooklyn put in good condition, from Sed Hook to Greenpoint and from the river side to East New-York, will certainly be deserving of a permanent testimonial in a conspicuous place. If Mr. Chapin will only do a little to improve their shockingly had condition, he will be entitled to lasting grati-

Within a few rods of the public school in Ryersonst. is the chimney of a factory which, during many hours of the day, is beiching forth smoke and flame. The dense volumes of smoke are rolled up against and into the windows of the school-house, whenever the wind sets in that direction, and they cannot but be annoving and injurious to a high degree. no way of preventing such a nuisance except by the force of public opinion, but it seems to be a proper subject of investigation on the part of the Health

OLD WHIG TIMES RECALLED. THE CAMPAIGN SONGS OF 1840.

"LOG CABIN" CHORUSES-THE GREAT BALLY AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Crawfordsville, Ind., Oct. 4 (Special).-History seems keep repeating itself, and this Republican campaign of 1888 is a remarkable proof of that fact in its likeness in many particulars to that of 1840. the Whig candidate was also a Harrison and the tariff was also the issue. The campaign was an enthusiastic ne, too, women and little children taking great interest in it, and assisting in many of the parades. Young girls now wear broad silk handkerchiefs of stars and stripes around their hats, or peeping from their coat pockets. Older women even show Harrison buttons on their dresses. In the olden time the Buckeyes was used in every imaginable form as a party symbol. In Centerville, Ohio, a great deal larger place then, in comparison, than it is now, the men built a log cabin, and served cider out of Buckeye cups to all the girls of their acquaintance who wore the badge. While the cabin was being raised they sang a song which alluded to every State the Union (twenty-six) in its stanzas, promising their co-operation in installing "Old Tip" in the White House. These are the only lines I can remember: Come, all ye log-cabin boys, we're going to have a

got a job on hand, and we think it will be piazin', We'll turn out and build "Old Tip" a new cabin, And finish it off with chinkin' and dancin'.

Hurrah! boys, hurrah! there's no two ways to it. But what fun we'll have when "Old Tip" moves in it!

For the hauling of the logs we'll call on Pennsylvanie,
The Conestoga teams can pull as well as any;
And the Hooslers and the Buckeyes and the Wolverine

They all know the right way to carry up the corners.

Hurrah! boys, hurrah! there's no two ways to it,
But what fun we'll have when "Old Tip" moves

On the occasion of the great Whig rally at Columbus, Ohio, "Tom" Corwin's little daughter, of five or six years, marched at the head of twenty-five lit bearing silk banners with various mottoes on them, ch as "Little girls can never vote, but on their banners proudly float, the name of Harrison." Mattie," meaning Mr. Van Buren, etc. After the cheering subsided, the little girls sang, to the air of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the following verses:

c's a Jolly Good Fellow, the following verses.

Come list to me a minute,
A song I'm going to sing it,
You'll find there's something in it,
Tis all about a P.a.w.
Cho.—P.a.w. paw,
The largest ever you saw;
If you've any commiseration
For the luckless situation
Of this bamboozied nation,
Hear the tale of this huge paw.
The wheels were merrify spinning,
And everything was whizing
As fast as it could claw. As fast as it C-l.a.w. claw, Went each industrious paw, Confounded the circulation Of the blood of this huge paw

Of course this was enthusiastically welcomed Another song was sung to the air of " The Troubadour." Here is a part of it:

Gayly did Harrison
Come from his home,
While yet a youth,
Not twenty-one.
He joined our gallant band
Free from all fears,
Harrison! Harrison!
Give him three cheers.

Van Buren had beat Harrison in the previous election

and very much disgusted Americans with the varieties during his term in the White House; such having gold plates and spoons, using imported silks, At Columbus it rained furlously, but the procession "got there all the same," singing: We've marched through the streets of Columbus And bravely tramped the mid through. To show the silk-stockinged spoilsmen We can fight for Tippecanoc.

When this old hat was new Van Buren was a Fed, An enemy to every man Who earned his daily bread.

HOW TO FIGHT THE YELLOW FEVER.

ADVICE FROM AN EXPERIENCED DOCTOR-AN

INCIDENT OF HEROISM. A correspondent of The Tribune asks, What are con-sidered the best methods in the treatment of yellow fever Dr. A. N. Bell. Editor of "The Sanitarian," who has had long and varied experience in dealing with that disease, when asked by a reporter for his views on that subject, said: "The primary necessity, on the first development of yellow fever symptoms, is to get the bowels open and keep them so and to promote a healthy action of the skih and kidneys, all of which must be accomplished without creat-ing a sick stomach. Doctors differ as to the best methods accomplishing these ends, but one thing must always borne in mind, never give anything likely to irritate the stomach or cause nausea. That is always a bad sympthe stomach or cause nauses. Inat is aways a oad symp-tom, is too likely to occur under the most favorable cir-cumstances, and should be promptly met by the best cor-rectives at the command of the medical attendant.

"As to the remedies to be used, of course, I make use

of those which I have found to be almost uniformly successful; but in the matter of remedies, while I would be perfectly free to express my opinion in the presence of other physicians. I do not think it best to make a public

remained in a perfect condition of health, and yet up on board an infected ship he succumbed to the He illustrated this by another case, as follows: "Dur-ing the famous yellow fever epidemic at Fort Hamilton and Bay Ridge in 1856 there was a poor Irish family liv ing at the former place, in which the mother had beet taken down with the fever. I had been sent for by then and on my first visit found the poor creature lying in a squaiid, ill-kept room on the first floor, surrounded by ne comforts at all. I immediately said that the second-floor room (there were only two) should be whitewashed and put in order and the patient moved there. I told them that I would return on the next day and would help them who labored indefatigably to stamp out that epidemic, had been there, found out what was wanted, and taken the woman in his arms and carried her upstairs himself, and supplied her with some articles of food that were needful. The Mayor never feared contagion and he did not contract the disease. At the end of the epidemic the citizens of

Brooklyn and its vicinity presented him with a house for THE UNCLE OF HIS COUNTRY.

LIFE UNDER THE THREE GOLD BALLS. SOME PECULIARITIES OF PAWNEROKERS AND THE PEOPLE THEY DEAL WITH.

The pawnbroker is certainly not the nicest kind of person in the world and generally gets credit for ing a good deal worse than he really is; and yet ontact only with the gloomy and seamy side of human nature, not a day passes but two or three people try to cheat him by getting a loan on worthless who appear to think that he has entered on the business of lending his money because he does not know what to do with it, and he cannot but know that most of the people who deal with him regularly are better off the less money they have; what wonder then that he is, as far as his business relations go. oblivious to others' sorrow, dead to sympathy and can neither be flattered nor insulted? instance on record, however, where a pawnbroke was awakened from his bed over the shop one cold this course is very apt, without at all intending it, night by a vigorous ringing of his bell and putting to give a partial or distorted view of the real meantimely visitor was and what he wanted.

"Have you roused me out of bed just for that, you og?" shouted the furious pawnbroker. "PH have von arrested as-"

Sh-h-h ol' man! Thash allri'-you got my ticker y' know!" came up from below in husky tones that the pawnbroker recognized as belonging to a man who had pledged his watch that morning. A WIDE RANGE OF CUSTOMERS.

The poor, of course, are his best customers. Wive f laborers and mechanics who are out of work, on a spree" or on a "strike," are constantly pawning their household furniture with him. The liquor dealer and the walking delegate are his best friends, he watches the gradual march from comparative plenty to downright penury of many a promising artisan's family; but he plies his trade among many other grades of society as well. Lawyers, preachers, actors skins and diamonds as well as rags touch shoulder before his counter, and he often sees people mee and recognize each other in his shop who would have starved rather than come there if they could have not patronize him so much as formerly. The reputa-tion of a "fence" is a dangerous one, but he sees as much of sporting men as of any other class above the genuine poor. Gamblers whose luck has deserted them and who must raise a "stake" to start again generally keep some article of value about them for this purpose, which they make a point of redeeming as soon as fortune smiles on them again.

Some people go so regularly to the pawn-sho with a certain article they keep for the purpose that both they and the article they bring become well known, and all they have to do is to lay it the ticket and the usual sum of money and the transaction is closed without a word. lender had become so accustomed, in this way, to have one woman nawn her Sunday dress ever Monday morning and redeem it every Saturday night that he got into the way of tossing the bundle or his shelf without opening it. One Saturday nigh his old customer failed to come for her Sunday gown. A thought struck him and he opened the parcel. She had pawned some no doubt interesting back numbers of the daily papers, but they had no atrinsic value. Still the pawnbroker is not often taken in. He must, of course, have a wide must be a great bargain, and therefore are nearly always content to pay the price demanded. This handsome profit, together with the high rate of interest charged, render the business a lucrative one. The number of pawnshops increases steadily, and all seem to be making money out of all customary proportion to the amount of capital invested.

SOME CURIOUS ARTICLES PLEDGED. Pawning household goods that have been obtained from panufacturers on the instalment plan is a favorite trick of dishonest schemers, who sometimes escape undetected and are sometimes caught at it. the articles pledged are curious indeed. A man will sometimes draw money on his glass eye, going to his friends that it burts him and the coulist repairing it. Women frequently leave their false repairing it. Women frequently leave their false teeth, and cork legs have been seen on the shelves A cowboy from the West has been known to draw hits weapon in a Bowery pawnshop, because his most valued relic, a scalp, was refused. Probably more overcoats are "hung up" 51 the pawnshop for a number of months at a time than any other article, and many well-dressed young fellows of expensive habits or shallow purses seldom have more than one change of appared out of "hock" as they call it, at a time, but go to their "uncle" for a clean shirt or a synday cost as requirely as most people do to their a time, but go to their "uncle" for a clean shirt or sunday coat as regularly as most people do to the trunks. Many women, too, whose rage for fit apparel has carried them beyond the reasonable lim of their husbands' income and on to that height their ambitton, a sealskin coat, pawn the garmer regularly every spring. This serves a doubt purpose; it gives them money in hand to purpose in the summer outfits, and also stores the fur when meths will not spoil it. The pawnbroker packs the valuable furs away carefully, as much for his ow protection as for that of his customers, and the Interes he exacts on the loan, big as it is, amounts to little, any, more than the customary charge for storag with a regular furrier.

The introduction into this country of Swedish matches has made some sport among travellers. They are now used on railroad trains for safety, because the sulphur compound is of such quality that it can only be made to strike fire by rubbing it against the side of the box, which is covered with a special preparation for that pur-pose. A story is told of a well-known New-Yorker who pose. A story is told of a well-known New-Yorker who was on his way to the Pacific Coast recently and had gone into the smoking-car to light his cigar. He endeavored vainly to strike a light from one of the matches by rub bing it against the side of the car and the bottom of his shoe, while the other men in the apartment laughed a dilemma by directing his attention to the quality of th tion, and finally he burst out with this proposition: "You follows think you are mighty smart, but I'll bet any one of you a case of wine that if you will give me one minute alone in this apartment. I can light these con founded matches on my cout sleeve." good-natured banter over this, and most of the men insisted that he was not in carnest. When they discovered tha he was in earnest, one of them took the bet. The apart-ment was cleared, and he had sixty seconds by the watch When they returned, he deliberately rubbed a match his coat sleeve and it struck fire the first time. He took another and repeated the process until he had lighted all the matches in the box. They were somewhat stargered, until one of them picked up the box and found that he had simply rubbed the material off the side of the box upon his arm. The bet was paid after a shout had gone up that aroused the entire train.

haps, be practicable to join the towns to some other county, as Richmond or Queens, but it is hastly likely that their inhabitants would fancy being shunted of in that way. The matter is one that will have to be settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not be settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not be settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not be bestled sooner or later, and probably at a time not be bestled sooner or later, and probably at a time not be bestled sooner or later, and probably at a time not be bestled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in that way. The matter is one that will have to be bestled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in that way. The matter is one that will have to be settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in that way. The matter is one that will have to be settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in the settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in the settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in the settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in the settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in the settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in the settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in the settled sooner or later, and probably at a time not get left in the settled sooner or later, and a half or the question of putting a left country, said that he never knew one patient to get well whose bowels were not perfect who went to one of the board's and a half on the question of putting a new stove pipe in one of the school houses. I have since heard of a similar case, when two hours were consumed by the show-going members on the subject of buying a safe for certain records at a cost of \$250. Perhaps the in mind the proverb which condemns saving at the spending of their money, but they probably bear in mind the proverb which condemns saving at the spinding of their money, bu HOW SUMNER HONORED HIS FRANK.

IN THE CHURCH PORCH.

It is a theory of the Episcopal Church that the

collect, Epistle and Gospel furnish the keynote to

SIDE LIGHTS ON MANY TOPICS.

the teaching of the day. In a general way this is true; and in many instances they dovetall together in the presentation of some dominant idea in a very remarkable and beautiful way. In other instances the keynote is not so apparent except to such recondite thinkers as Bishops Coxe and Doane, some of whose commentaries on the Christian year are marvels of ingenuity. It is doubtless a good thing to have a leading thought for each Sunday; but when the clergy confine themselves to the consideration of that leading thought year after year, almost invariably selecting their text from the Epistle or Gospel for the day, they do a serious wrong to their hearers. Said a loyal layman of the Episcopal Church to me of the dissatisfaction which many of the laity feel because of this practice. I believe in the theory of the Christian year; but I don't believe in it to the exclusion of everything else. The Epistles and Gospels of the Prayer Book are not the whole of the Bible; nor are the truths suggested by them the only truths worthy of pulpit treatment. The lessons for the day are often more suggestive of topics, should not be ignored as they frequently are. same is true of every other part of the Bible. society "puts up" with him, so to speak, with re-markable unanimity and some of the most exclusive pulpit that they show nowhere else. And I believe people call him "uncle." His business brings him in It is due to this practice of confining themselves to conventional mode of discussing a conventional list of topics. The clergyman who ignores the living people around him and the manyreveal themselves day by day in his church, will never become an effective preacher, no matter how closely he follows the scheme of the Christian year."

> I can understand the propriety of a preacher taking a chapter or a passage from the Bible and giving an advantage in the almost universal practice of taking discourse. In the first place the preacher who follows ing of the Bible. Indeed such preaching inevitably leads the people to regard the Bible simply as a store house of proof texts in favor of their theological hobbies. In the next place textual preaching dwarfs and cramps the thought of the preacher, and begets that conventional type of sermonizing which is so capitally satirized in the well-known discourse on Mother Hubbard. Having only a few words to comment on, which words oftentimes convey but a broker and incomplete idea without the context, the text preacher soon gets into the way of seeing farfetched meanings and suggestions in these few words. worse still, perhaps he doesn't see anything that cannot be stated in a good sized paragraph; and so he pads out the rest of his sermon with frothy rhetoric and meaningless word-chopping. Instead of this poor thin stuff, I would like to see the old style of expository preaching revived. The average hearer doesn't object to Bible preaching. On the contrary he wants more of it than he gets in the ordinary textual preaching of the day. There is lack of proportion and perspective in such preaching that often leads, as I have said to an actual misrepre-sentation of the meaning of the Bible, and confines the hearer to a few little ruts of backneyed thought.

> I hear that the Rev. Father Grafton, of the Church of the Advent, Boston, is talked of in connection with the bishopric of the Episcopal diocese of Fond du Lac, Iowa. Father Grafton is an earnest and able man, and as he is one of the recognized leaders of the advanced Catholic party in the Episcopal Church, he would make an admirable bishop for Fond du Lac, which is dominated by that school of thought.

> Protestants as well as Catholics will rejoice in the levation of Bishop Ireland, of Minnesota, to the rank of an Archbishop. For many years he has been associated with every movement for the betterment of society, and his apostolic labors in behalf of temperance have given him a national reputation. represents in an eminent degree the enlightened zeal, nd practical philanthropy which have distinguished the Roman Catholic Church in the West and Northwest. and has gained the good-will of Christians of every name. The warm tributes paid to Archbishop Ireland and to Archbishop Corrigan on the occurrence of his tubilee the other day, by so many Protestant religious papers, are pleasant evidences of the comprehensive harity that is beginning to make itself felt in modern Christianity.

The Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby has once more made the Prohibitionists unhappy. Rev. Dr. Edward H. Jewett, a High Church Episcopal clergyman of Norwich, Conn., wrote a review several pamphlets written to show that there are two wines mentioned in the Bible. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Samson, of this city, was the author of one of these ntioned in the Bible. The Rev. Dr. G. W. pamphlets. Of the merits of Dr. Jewett's reply I do not feel competent to speak; but in the many, if not all, of the most profound Biblical schol-ars, the "two wine" theory which he assails is utterly. intenable, and was only recently adopted by total abstainers to strengthen their position on the que of temperance. It is needless to say that Dr. Crosby takes that position, and as with him to believe is to act, he at once sent Dr. Jewett's essay to a large number of representative clergymen of all denomics ions, requesting them to say what they thought of it. He has now published the answers of these clergymen ncorporated with Dr. Jewett's essay. Of th nundred and sixty four believe in only one Bible wine, nd twenty-two believe that the Bible refers to fermented and an unfermented wine. The letters are all nteresting, and some of them are full of theological eat. They probably present a very fair view of the state of clerical opinion on this subject.

The average layman cannot understand why the subject of Bible wines should be considered so impo tant by modern Christians. The use of fermented by the world of to-day on its merits, irrespective of the isages of an Asiastic race two or three thousand years ago. If, as some total abstainers say, it is insafe to use fermented wine even in the Communion, that fact, once proved, ought to settle the question, no matter what kind of wine was used in he time of Christ. If, on the other hand, Christian men may and do use fermented wine with entire safety; if, in fact, such a moderate use is the truest form of temperance, then also the question is decided for the church of to-day, even if the ancient Jews had never heard of a fermented wine.

No man can tell a better story than a genial, wholesouled clergyman who has had a large pastoral experi-ence. A well-known clergyman, now in the West, tells the following anecdote about his early experiences in ministry: "I was fresh from the seminary," he says, "and had entered upon the duties of my first charge at a salary of \$500 a year. Never shall I forget the novel way in which one good brother of my church proposed to pay his part of my salary. This dear, good pillar of the church kept a small country grocery, and one day, while making my pastoral calls I stepped into the establishment of the brother to inquire after his spiritual welfare. He motioned me to where he was seated, and after finishing his pipe of the vilest tobacco I ever smelled, began:

" 'I ain't much good anyhow, parson, and don't deserve a very large share of the kingdom, but durn me if I don't want to do the square thing by you, so I'll contribute \$10, to be paid in peanuts.

"I took the first instalment and retreated soon after, wondering all the time what some of my young ministerial brethren would say to such a pastoral call."

The meeting of the American Board in Cleveland this last week calls attention anew to the smouldering controversy over probation. The question of probation after death is a matter of theological opinion which can never be settled in this world. But its dis cussion is a symptom of the upheaval that characterizes the whole domain of modern religious thought. On one side are ranged the men who fight for the old order, not simply because they believe it to be divinely, true, although they do so believe it, but also because it is the old order. On the other side are the men who regard Christianity as a vivifying spirit rather than a concrete system of theological dogmas. In their pinion theology is merely the garment in which Christianity arrays itself in a particular age, and they therefore do not hesitate to remodel or even east aside this garment when the occasion seems to demand it. This seething of old and new ideas has been espec

HIS REASON.

"Why don't you get married, Uncle Peter?" asked an acquaintance of a bachelor negro.
"Why, bress yer soul," was the reply, "I'se got an old mudder, an' I has to do fo' her, sah, an' if I don't buy her shoes an' stockin's, she don't gir none. Now, if I was ter git married, I'd hab to buy 'em fo' my wife, an' dat'd be takin' de shoes an' stockin'e right out o' my mudder's mous." From The Youth's Companie

noticeable in Congregationalism within the past four